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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The Sunday Journal has double the cir cu ation of any Sunday paper in Price five cents.

THE Senate committee on irrigation makes two reports, one recommending that the federal government do all th work and the other that the federal government make the surveys and leave the States and Territories to do the work.

IT would seem that the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the sale of liquors in the original package not only nullifies prohibitory, but license laws. In other words, the State has no more right to require a license fee of a dealer in original packages than to prohibit his dealings in them.

"CONSTANT READER" is respectfully informed that the Sixth Indiana did not get its appellation of "old burnt district" from the fact that Mr. Bynum there burned all the grass. The most reliable legend is to the effect that the term arose in 1840, when the Whigs held a big jollification at Centerville, Wayne county, over Harrison's election, and in their ecstasy sacrificed their hats to the flames to keep the big bonfire going.

THERE is a great deal of talk about the Democratic party coming West in 1892 for a presidential candidate, but it is difficult to see where in the whole West they could find a man. Thurman is too old, Carlisle has a weakness that could never stand the test of a campaign utside of Kentucky, and it goes almost without saying that Campbell will be shelved by a Republican victory in Ohio next year. Mr. Gray probably knows of another possibility, but nobody el

Barbour Brothers Company which is extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of linen threads, having houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, has issued a card to refute the statement, which has been extensively circulated, to the effect that the McKinley bill would necessitate an increase in the price of linen threads. The company states that it will make contracts to furnish threads at present prices for five years. This is what may be called a knock-down argument.

WHEN the new cruiser, the Baltimore exceeded the speed required by the contract by over one knot an hour, there was great surprise expressed in naval circles; and now the last cruiser, the Philadelphia, has shown a speed greater than that of the Baltimore, while the torpedo boat Cushing has made the unprecedented speed of twenty-seven miles an hour. One or these days those semi-Americans who advocate the purchase of war-ships abroad in order to get a tip-top article may awaken to the fact that Americans, when they give attention to it, can lead in ship-building as well as other things.

THE large meteorite which recently fell in Iowa, and which kindly selected a farm owned by a resident of Indiana on which to fall, is likely to become famous in an unusual way. In a scientific sense all meteorites are famous and valuable, but this is the first instance on record in which one has become the subject of litigation. The enterprising Minnesota man who paid \$125 for it was doubtless disgusted when it was taken from him by writ of replevin on the ground that it belonged to the owner and not to the tenant of the farm. If he had chosen to test the question of ownership he might have raised a nice point as to whether a meteorite falling from the heavens and burying itself in the soil is personal property or real estate, a fixture, or what not. He has contented himself with asking for an option on it, and already the lucky owner has several prospective bids. I there is any probability of a meteoric shower it ought to be definitely settled whether they belong to the tenant or the owner of the soil on which they fall and if they are to become a subject of barter and sale, they should be quoted in the market reports. Obviously the traffic in them cannot be controlled by State laws, as they come from a foreign country in original packages.

troleum and to deal in petroleum and its | very bright men. In San Francisco the products. The capital stock at first was | Nationalists propose to nominate a mu-

only \$1,000,000, but later it was increased. The Attorney-general sets forth that the stockholders of the company, in 1882, violated the provisions of the charter by entering into a trust agreement, which they have ever since carried out, the object and purpose of | proposes to conduct its own affairs; that which is to control the production and it will begin the immediate construction price of petroleum. The trust agreements have been made with parties in other States to accomplish the purpose, the Ohio charter, in violation of its provisions, being used to promote the aims of the Standard Oil Trust. The Standard Oil Company is one of the oldest and most powerful organizations in the country to control production, and its efforts in that direction are so well known that it would not seem to be difficult to prove that it has accomplished all that a trust intending to create a monopoly can accomplish.

## METHODS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

By way of defending the censorship of the press practiced in her country, a Russian lady, recently in this city, expressed her detestation of the freedom taken by American newspapers in the matter of personal comment. Foreigners of other nationalities frequently express similar opinions, and there are not wanting Americans who at times indicate an ardent desire to muzzle the press It would, for instance, probably not be difficult to name at least one distinguished individual whose first act, if he were made dictator, would be to prohibit the publication of a certain newspaper that now toys with his ponderous personality as a cat with a mouse. It i natural that foreigners should object to and even be shocked by a familiarity of "personal mention" with which they have hitherto had no experience; but, without defending that undue license taken by some American papers and the unwarranted prying into private affairs occasionally seen, it does not follow that the critics, foreign or native, are altogether justified in their strictures In Russia newspapers are forbidden to mention the doings of the imperial family. Whether its members go o come, or whatever their movements of intentions, the public remains in ignorance. The United States has no im perial family, but it has government officials in whom all the people take an interest that is more or less personal, and which is gratified by accounts of their daily life and the relation of unimportant incidents in their career. Abstractly considered, has perhaps no right to these details, but it is a pardonable curithat thus seeks gratification; it is founded upon the kindliest of motives, and, while it may have its unpleasant features to the officials in question and to their families, there is no reason to suppose that one of them would willingly agree to a substitution of that system of suppression of opinion and comment, with all that such system implies. The American editor is possibly too free with his comments, but he is honest, and no man who comes before the public is left in any doubt as to the way his acts are regarded. This frank and untrammeled expression of no always complimentary opinion is a part of the American system of self-government. Every man, being a sovereign, holds himself entitled to criticise th proceedings of his temporary rulers and to advise them as to their proper course Every man who enters public life i this country has turned upon him a once the "white light that beats upon throne," and if he is wise he does no

As for the personailties relating to people in private life, not so much can be said in excuse, but, at least, the custom was innocent in its inception, and, when not followed for malicious purpose-a thing seldom done, whatever critics may say—it is annoying to the self-styled victims rather than harmful. Its origin was, doubtless, in the country newspapers, which, in the early day, had little to fill their columns but the rehearsal of the every-day doings of the people in their little communities. Even now the most popular and successful country papers are those that give the most space to this class of matter. Metropolitan dailies are a direct outgrowth of the country press; they cater to the same class of readers, and endeavor to supply those readers with the news in which they are most interested. It may be a fault or a weakness, but the mass of newspaper readers enjoy personal gossip, and until human curiosity and the American idea concerning the liberty of the press undergoes a change, they are likely to be gratified by newspaper pub-

NATIONALISM. There are some indications that na tionalism will take a leading place among the social-reform movements of the next few years. Nationalism, it should be explained, is the American word for socialism, and represents the idea of co-operative action carried to its furthest limit through government agencies. Politically, its outcome would be a centralized form of paternal government. It is based on the idea that all properties, services, enterprises and operations which involve the public welfare should be managed and controlled by the government as the agent or trustee of the public. Singularly enough, the idea has gained its earliest and strongest foothold in two Americities separated by the width the continent, viz., Boston and San Francisco. It stands to reason that every novel idea finds supporters in Boston, but why nationalism should have sprung up in San Francisco is not so clear, unless it is the fruit of some of the seed sown by Denis Kearney. The that it proposes to control public propwealth-absorbing combines. Boston THE suit which the Attorney-general | has a Nationalist Club, with 250 memof Ohio has begun against the Standard bers, and branch clubs are forming ity that experience proved that men Oil Company is quite sure to test the | in other New England towns. A bureau power of the State to deal with great | has been organized for the disseminatrusts. This company was chartered tion of nationalist literature. Branch under the laws of Ohio, in 1870, for the | clubs have been formed in sixteen States, avowed purpose of manufacturing pe- and the membership embraces some

nicipal ticket next fall, and they are not without hopes of carrying the election. In that event, one of the leaders of the movement says, their programme will be to enact ordinances declaring that henceforth "the city of San Francisco of its own water-works, bakeries, abattoirs, street-car lines, bathing-houses and laundries. It will pay for the construction and operation of these in scrip, and will receive this scrip for water, bread, meat, car-fare and washing, and, eventually, for taxation. This will give this scrip full currency as money, and at par-perhaps may place it at a premium. The scrip being received for the product and redeemed by it and then destroyed, will constitute a circulating medium, subject to no fluctuation in value." This is an interesting programme, to say the least, and, if visionary in some respects. it is not without the elements of feasibility in others. This is an era of social agitation and new movements, and nationalism has a right to be counted with the rest.

THE WARNING OF CAMADA. A well-known resident of Canada re cently set forth the obstacles which stand in the way of the provinces constituting the Dominion becoming a nationality. One of these obstacles, which is discussed at some length, is the existence of a French-speaking people in one or two provinces. Their ancestors occupied the territory before it was acquired by the English by conquest and treaty, and successive generations of people speaking a French pateis, holding rigidly to the customs, habits and religion which their forefathers brought from France, have since resided there. The French Canadians are as essentially foreign to English rule and customs as if they were the same French peasants that their fathers were. English forms of law have been used for a century, but without effect. They are compelled to admit in oaths and the processes of the courts that they are subjects of Great Britain, and yet they are French and a distinct people in all national impulses. For a century the British flag has been the emblem of their political nationality, yet they cherish the French tri-color and are said to bring it out on special occasions. Their leaders sit in the Dominion Parliament, hold offices in the government and speak English, yet they are little less French than the peasantry they represent, and rarely express satisfaction in being subjects of Great Britain. The writer referred to attributes this intact nationality to religion to some extent, but chiefly to the language to which they cling, and which presents a barrier to all attempts to make them a part of the British people. Race prejudices hold because distinct language keeps them alive and shuts out association and the affinities which marriage brings where a common tongue is the means of communication. English is taught in the schools, but it is taught as any foreign tongue is taught in American or English schools. The dominant element in Canada has no hope of assimilating that French element, so that it will become a part of the British people or of the Dominion as an independent nationality. Unless this really alien people are led gradually to speak English, they will continue a large element which cannot be inspired with patriotism and purpose common to the English-speaking people. Who can fail to read in this example the lesson that national unity in this country must depend very much upon the speaking of a common language, and that the first requisite in fusing all the nationalities which come to us into the American Nation is the adoption and teaching of a

### common language? AN UNRECOGNIZED FACTOR.

An Eastern paper, opposing the eight-

hour movement, recently declared that it is impossible for the people of a civilized community to earn the means of subsistence in eight hours of the twentyfour. Unfortunately, the writer does not undertake to prove his assertion, but makes his assumption with an assurance of infallibility which settles with the positive finality of a decree. If there had been no change in the conditions of production during the past fifty years, the assumption would have a foundation in the experience of the world. At the beginning of the present century it was necessary that the mass of mankind in civilized countries should labor sixteen hours a day in order to earn the means of a scanty existence. It might have been assumed at that time, and easily proven, that mankind could not have existed upon the production and results of eight hours' labor. Then the products of skill and labor were so limited and cost so much toil that the price was high and the labor that produced them was correspondingly low. It was because everything was produced by hand-labor. Then the fabric of a suit of clothing cost more in time and labor than would the clothing for twenty-five, and perhaps fifty, now. Then production was so limited that only those who were in positions of advantage could enjoy as luxuries what are now regarded as the necessaries of civilized life. The inventive genius of man has wrought a revolution in production until there are few branches, of employment in which one man, with labor-saving machinery, cannot accomplish more results than a score, or even fifty, before steam was made to perform the most exhaustive work of production, invention after invention having superseded manual labor. There are those living in Eastern cities now who can tell of working fourteen, and even sixteen, hours in manufacturing emidea, however, has a germ of merit in | ployments for less wages than they now receive for ten hours. When the change erties in the public interest, and thus do | was made from fourteen hours to away with private monopolies and twelve, it is probable that those who resisted the movement de-

cured more to the earner than under the old regime. Then the agitation began for ten hours. The same assumption was made as before, but, in time, country after country adopted it, the reduction being made first where the most advanced improvements in machinery had been introduced, and where labor was not skillful. The ten-hour system has been adopted in all countries except those that adhere to old methods, and by nearly all that take the lead in production. In England the factory day is

It is not claimed here that the time

has come to make an immediate reduc-

tion of the hours of labor to eight.

Perhaps a gradual reduction to reach

now practically nine hours.

that basis, as Mr. Powderly has recommended, may the way. It is claimed. ever, that the agencies and forces which made a reduction of the hours of labor, in the leading departments of production, from fourteen to twelve and from twelve to ten, are at work now. They are seen in the overproduction of the civilized world. Nations are contending like gladiators for markets for their goods. England, Germany and France are making conquests by arms for the sole purpose of opening new markets for the products of their factories and workshops. In this country it is not a question with manufacturers how much they can produce, but how much they can sell. It has been stated that the machinery of the three leading nations in Europe and the United States devoted to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, running ten hours a day, would glut the markets of the world, under ordinary conditions, in less than a year. This would result in very cheap goods, sold as "bankrupt stocks," and in the suspension of production by many factories until production and consumption should be more nearly equal. Thousands of people employed in these industries under such conditions would soon be thrown out of employment, costly machinery would rust out, and the trade of many localities would suffer, to the ultimate detriment of all. Thus it comes about that a large class of artisans will not be able to earn their bread by working ten hours a day, because they will be producing that for which there is no market for the sale of all their products. Suppose the hours of the day's production should be reduced to the limit of consumption; is it not fair to assume that, with the continued improvements in labor-saving machines as aids of labor and skill, the wage-worker could secure the means of living as well as at the present time? The difficulty with the alleged economists who declare ex cathedra that the working people cannot earn their bread with less hours of labor than years ago have not comprehended the extent of the revolution which steam and labor-saving machinery have wrought in the world's work.

AN OLD DIARY. The private journal of William Macav. United States Senator from Pennsylvania in the First Congress, has recently been published. It was written daily during the sessions of the Senate in 1789-91, and contains some matters of curious interest. The candor and unreserve of the diary are particularly attractive. The writer was a Democrat. and his dislike of Washington and other prominent Federalists crops out very plainly. An interesting passage is that relating to the fixing of the compensation of Senators. There was quite a controversy as to whether it should be \$5 or \$6 per day. The pay of Representatives had already been fixed at \$5 per day, and Senator Maclay favored the same for Senators, but a majority favored \$6. Under date of Aug. 28,

1789, the diary says: The report of the committee on the compensation bill was taken up. As I knew there was a dead majority against everything I could propose, I had determined not to say a word; but flesh and blood could not bear them. The doctrine seemed to be that all worth was wealth and all dignity of character consisted in expensive living. Mr. Izard |South Caroina], Mr. Butler (South Carolina), Mr. King New York], Mr. Morris [Pennsylvania] led boldly. They were followed by the bulk of the Senate, at least in the way of voting. Mr. Carroll, of Maryland, though the richest man in the Union, was not with them. I did not speak long, and, enraged as I was at such doctrines, I am sure did not speak well. I endeavored to show what the true dignity of character of individuals consisted in as well as of the assembled Senate. And then, turning, showed that extravagant expense, haughty and distant carriage, with contemptuous behavior to the mass of mankind, had a direct ontrary effect; that, in short, mankind were not esteemed in the ratio of their wealth, and that it was in vain for the enate to attempt acquiring dignity or consequence in that way; that I was totally against all discrimination (meaning be ween the Senators and Representatives as to pay); that we were all equally servants of the public; that if there really was any difference in dignity, as some contended, it could not be increased by any act or assumption of ours-it must be derived from the Constitution, which afforded, in my opinion, no outhority for such distinction.

Times have changed since then, but human nature is much the same. The discussion on the compensation bill developed considerable bitterness of feeling, and ended in the pay of Senators being fixed at \$6. Aug. 29 the Pennsylvania Senator made this entry in his

I have a heavy kind of melancholy hang on me as if I was disgusted with the whole world. I do not know that: with the Senate I am certainly disgnated. I came here expecting every man to act the part of s god. That the most delicate honor, the most exalted wisdom, the most refined generosity, was to govern every act and be seen in every deed. What must my feel ings be to find rough and rude manners. glaring folly and the basest selfishness apparent in almost every public transaction They are not always successful, it is true, but is it not dreadful to find them in such a

He was probably disgusted because things were not going his way. The next day, Sunday, he was ill, remained in-doors, took a sweat, and felt better. A good sweat often makes life look brighter. The extravagance of Congress continued to worry him. Sept. 1, he

The salary bill was taken up. There seemed a disposition in a number of the who resisted the movement declared with an air of infallibility that experience proved that men could not earn their bread in twelve hours' labor in twenty-four. Nevertheless the change was made, and it was demonstrated that production had been so multiplied by machinery that with twelve hours' work production was increased and diversified, and wages se-

demonstration

blame him in particular. He was more decent than many of them. The avowed object of these proposed augmentations was to enable the officers to live in style, to keep public tables, etc. I was not able to rise against this principle, but Mr. Ellsworth [Connecticut] and others did the subject justice. I found the parties so nearly balanced that my vote generally decided in favor of the lowest sum.

All the salaries fixed by the First Congress were small compared with those of the present day. The writer's fling at President Washington, "surrounded with a set of lordly and pompous officers," shows his partisan feeling. There was a stubborn contest over the permanent location of the national capital, and the diary reveals a great deal of log-rolling on the subject. The writer was anxious to have it located in Pennsylvania, and nominated as suitable places for it Wright's Ferry, Yorktown, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Reading and Germantown. He could not understand why Congress should not decide immediately in favor of one of these places. He argued strongly for a Pennsylvania town, but says, "I was listened to throughout with apathy." The diary is full of what would be regarded nowadays as small-beer politics. We have grown considerably since the days of the fathers.

POWDERLY ON IMMIGRATION As the head of one of the largest labor organizations in the country, and as the son of an immigrant himself, the views of Mr. Powderly on immigration are interesting, aside from the reputation he has acquired as an honest and intelligent man. To his frequently expressed views on this subject he has added an article, which appears in the New York Tribune, in which he discusses the immigration question in its industrial and political aspects, and makes some original sugestions. He maintains that the larger part of immigrants coming to this country at the present time are far inferior to those who came years ago, and that this is due to cheaper transportation, the interest which governments have taken to get rid of an undesirable class and the efforts of transportacompanies to increase business, On the political Mr. Powderly maintains that plutocracy rules the country very largely through the ignorance of immigrants who throng large cities, and, becoming voters, are controlled by men who use money. "New York," he says, "is the pivotal State, and, as a consequence, the steerage passengers on one vessel that lands in 1890 may determine the political fate of the Nation in 1896." There is certainly enough in this statement to set Americans to thinking

The remedies which Mr. Powderly recommends are more pronounced than any which have been seriously suggested in the way of restrictive legislation. He would limit the number of immigrants to 2,000 a week, and would require them, on landing, to take oath to an intention to become citizens of the United States. They should be inthat at the end of five they be required to would read the English language and to take out full papers of citizenship; but just what he would do with them if they should fail to do this he does not tell. All immigrants should be supplied with a copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and a condensed history of the country in their own language. Steamship companies should be responsible for all the immigrants they land. Inspectors thoroughly acquainted with the languages of the nationalities should meet the immigrants on their arrival and scrutinize them more carefully than is now the rule. Finally, no person should be permitted to acquire land in this country unless he is an American

It is not the Journal's purpose to indorse Mr. Powderly's remedies. may be regarded as too severe and others as impracticable, but the tone of his article and his recommendations indicate that the men he represents are considering this matter, and that the evils of unrestricted immigration are impressing the more thoughtful citizens of alien birth or parentage, and that they and the great body of intelligent abor in the country are in favor of restrictive legislation. Perhaps the most striking proposition of Mr. Powderly i that requiring that all persons who are admitted to citizenship should be able to read the English language, because i makes the head of a great labor organization the advocate of intelligence as prerequisite for citizenship.

AT the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the order o deaconesses was established, the reverence brethren wishing to give pious and am bitious sisters something to do that would lead their minds from thoughts of entering the ministerial field. The formation of the order was not welcomed with the enthusi asm that was evidently expected, and candidates for the new honors were slow in coming forward. Several "homes" have been established, however, in each of which are several young women receiving instruction in the duties of the desconess office. The latest "home" opened is in Cleveland O. It has two accepted candidates to start with, and three others are expected. It is to be supported by the benevolence of the church. Indianapolis is usually at th front in church matters, and is quick to adopt all medern improvements, but as yet it has no Methodist desconesses. What the matter?

THE case of Mrs. Vandergrift, of Moun

Holly, N. J., who has been on trial for the attempted murder of her son, and has been found guilty of the charge, presents a curious feature in the fact that her son was the chief witness in his mother's defense. The accusations were brought by the doctors in attendance on the young man, their testimony being that the symptoms indicated slow poisoning by croton oil. It was proved that the woman had bought croton oil from neighboring druggists during her son's illness, and, although she declared that it was used solely in removing her corns, and was supported in the assertion by her son, who said he had seen her use it for that purpose, the jury declined to believe her in the face of evidence offered by one of the druggists. This man testified that some years previously Mrs. Vandergrift had made numerous purchases of croton oil during the illness of her husband, who afterwards died of a mysterious disease, and that if she had used it on her corns at that time, those excrescences must

have ceased at once to be troublesome, as she had bought no more until her son was taken sick. The supposed object of the crime was to obtain the insurance on the young man's life.

OUR minister at Stockholm makes a suggestion that will interest sportsmen. In a letter to the State Department he recommends the introduction in this country of the capercailzie and the black game, two game birds of Sweden. Both belong to the grouse family, and the capercailzie is said to be the largest and noblest member of the family, the full-grown birds sometimes weighing ten pounds. Both it and the black game are bardy, thriving on cold winters, and are good table birds. The minister is confident they would thrive in all the wooded districts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the northern portion of the Western States. As we have almost exterminated our native game birds perhaps we had better begin to introduce foreign ones.

THE burning of the Montreal Insane Asyum and the Chenango county, New York, poor-house, with many of the helpless inmates, are events that should teach their own lesson. It is now in order for the proper authorities to see to it that ample facilities for putting out fires and for the escape of the occupants in emergency are provided for every public institution. It is safe to say that not half of the poor-houses and other institutions in this State are so

Ir Indianapolis city authorities mean to make a park of the ground north of the Blind Asylum they had better delegate some one to cut the grass now and then; and if they mean to have a fountain there they had better have a fountain and not a mud-hole. That square might be made an attractive spot, but with its ill-kept walks and weedy grass it is far from being so at

THE time is past when lovers of highclass music were forced to go to Cincinnati their tastes. Indianapolis offers an entertainment second to none in merit, and hopes for a patronage that will enable it to make the May festival a permanent institu-

If the Commercial Club shall succeed in devising a remedy for the dust nuisance and shall then see to it that the remedy i applied, that achievement alone will be excuse to the club for being, and the people will rise up and call it blessed.

THE Jewish Tidings, a Hebrew paper ecommends that Jewish ministers hole supplementary religious services on Sun day for the benefit of those who are kept from the Saturday service by their busi

### BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

"BURNE-JONES," says an able observer is one of those fellows that make pictures that don't look much like pictures, but do

look a great deal like art." T. P. O'CONNOR says he has learned from Glads one's hatter that a contour of the grand old man's head transferred to paper makes a very fair outline map of Ireland ANNIE REEVES ALDRICH, the writer, is wenty-five, of medium height and attrac tive appearance, with clear gray eyes and brown hair. She looks upon literature as

CARDS are out for the marriage of Miss Margaret Blaine, eldest daughter of Secre tary Blaine to Mr. Walter Damrosch. The ceremony is to take place at Washington.

LEGAL ability of the feminine gender has een a little slow in getting to the front in Michigan. Miss Flora Woodward Tibbits. of Ann Arbor, is the first woman in that State to be admitted to the bar of the Su-

MADAME CARNOT disarmed the oppo ents of her husband, who intended making a demonstration against him at the horse show, by a timely and memorable visit to the day-nursery for poor children in the Rue Bascom, Paris.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, who is now seventy, declares that his sight is growing feeble, and the fatigue of writing is wearing upon him, and he must hereafter place all of his correspondence, except that of old friends, in his secretary's hands. THE Rev. C. M. Cobern, now in Egyp

has been sending his ministerial brethren in Michigan samples of wheat taken from mummy cases, and now many of the brethren, for the first time in many years, are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and hope to reap a crop of "Egyptian corn. THE young Michigan University studen

who was promised \$5,000 to be good and not play cards or drink for five or six years. antil he came of age, very naturally wants his money. His suit against his uncle's estate is a test whether or not people should keep such bribing promises to the

Ir is thought that Alexandre Dumas wil have trouble with the French authorities when he undertakes to produce his comedy illustrative of hypnotism. It is doubtful if the censor will allow him to show actual hypnotism on the stage. But the public has been promised it and looks forward to it with longings as a genuine sensation.

A COMMITTEE is now investigating at Ra venna the precise locality where the urr containing the bones of Dante was in 1510. Previously the same committee discovered in a convent a painting by Giotto, containing a portrait of Dante, the only really authentic portrait of him known. It is soon to be reproduced, and will change the accepted notion of Dante's looks decidedly.

THE Queen of England will, on Monday, unveil in Windsor Park the equestrian statue of her husband, erected out of the Women's Jubilee Offering. The inscription on the pedestal is this: "Albert, Prince Consort. Presented to Victoria, Queen and Empress, by the daughters of her em pire, on the occasion of her jubilee, 1887." It is repeated on the four faces in English, Welsh, Gaelic and Sanscrit.

JUDGE WM. H. WEST, "the blind orator of Ohio," broke down completely while addressing the students of the Western Theo logical Seminary, at Pittsburg, Wednesday evening. His memory utterly failed him and though the audience patiently waited for him to recover, singing several songs in the meantime, he was finally obliged to abandon the effort and his son read his ad dress from the manuscript LORIN G. PARMELEE, of Boston, a well

known collector of coins, has accumulated a remarkable miscellany, of which the colonial and American department is said to be unequaled. He made a large fortune as a purveyor of baked beans at the Hub. and began his collection with the curious pennies that came to the cash-drawer. Many of his coins are so valuable that they are kept in safe deposit vaults.

THE Italian Premier, Crispi, when first became prominent in diplomatic life. found that his wife was coldly received This, he found, was caused because he had only contracted a religious marriage with her, a civil ceremony being also considered necessary. He seized the first occasion to send word to the Queen that if his wife was subbed at court he would declare a republic. The snub did not come.

Ir has been said that Prince Bismarck treats his wife with contempt. This is incorrect: he married her for love and bas always had a profound respect for her. In 1846 he wrote to his sister, the Countess the poor. The authorities refusal to accept the trust is based on the ground that at meddle in the affair I have decided to take there are no conditions or restrictions of unto myself a wife. I am tired of this solitary life without any serious object. Since our father's death I feel lonely and melancholy. I must be in love." Surely this was the case, for soon after his engagement to marry the young Countess Jane Puttkamer was announced, and on the 28th of July.

847, the wedding took place, and among hose who know the Prince and Princess well the marriage has always been considered a happy one. The Princess is highly educated, witty and religious, a great lover of music and plays the piano splendidly.

A CURE for squinting, which is not so unsightly as the method at present generally adopted-black goggles with a hole in the center-is highly recommended. Let the person afflicted take any pair of spectacles that suit his sight, or even plain glass, and in the center of one lens let him gum a small blue or black wafer about the size of a 10-cent piece. The result is that the double image vanishes, and the eye, without fatigue or heat, is forced to look

FRANCOIS COPPEE is in Rome. It is the poet's first visit. The students of the French Academy have been acting as his ciccrone, delighted to pilot one so theroughly able to appreciate the artistic beauties and grandeur of the Eternal City. He has been to see the Pope, a distinction which may partly be attributed to the immense effect created in the Catholic world by the publication of "Pater," the dramatic poem which, for political-social re, sons, could not be played at the Francais.

A TRENTON (N. J.) special says that recently only three members met at 10 A. M. in the Assembly chamber. These were Woolman, and Stull, and Strock, of Mercer county. The rotary Chaplain was not present. The preachers in Frenton get \$10 for each prayer, and, as nobody was on hand to invoke the Divine blessing, Stull suggested that Woolman open the session with prayer and take the \$10. Woolman is a devout and consistent Episcopalian. He assented. He opened thus: "The Lord have mercy on this sinful Legislature." He took

It is thought that Talleyrand's memoirs will at last see the light. The Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique publishes, by permission of the Duc De Broglie, a number of letters written by Talleytand to Mme De Stael in the years 1798 and 1794. Talleyrand would not allow the publication of his memoirs during his life, and he intrusted the task to Mr. Andral. The latter, for one reason or another, failed to execute his trust, and left it to the Due De Broglie, whom he appointed his tieir. In French literary circles it is thought that it is now about to be carried out.

THE sentiment regarding the young Duke force after the publication of a letter to him from the French physician Dr. Mare: 'If you have the honest desire to wear the uniform of the French soldier and share his meals you can easily have that distinction. You need only follow the example of Arch-duke John of Austria. Renounce your privileges and claim to the throne. You will then be the equal of every Frenchman You will then have the right to be proud of that motto which serves as the inscription upon our public monuments.'

THE first fly of spring to the air spread his wing, For warmer was growing the weather; While roaming about, another thawed out, He met, and they flew off together.

To a playhouse they went, on forage intent, And the people there present did scan. And one to the other said, laughingly, "Brother, Get on to the bald-headed man."

-Lowell Courier

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE-TRADE. How It Is Countenanced by the English East

African Company-Ineffectual Suppression. Springfield Republican While awaiting the conclusions of the

Brussels conference the English Commons has been discussing the slave-trade, and the debate brought out some interesting statements. One was that out of all the great numbers of slaves brought to the coast last year only 150 or 200 were rescued by the cruisers of the French, German and English navies set there to watch. So long as Turkey will not join the alliance against this trade, and continues to furnish so large a market for the slaves, it is next to impossi ble to abelish this trade by destroying its market. One member favored the establishing of military posts along the line of caravan travel. He would extend these posts from the coast to the interior as far as might be necessary. Such a scheme would hardly be possible to one nation alone, but might be carried out by an international alliance. In view of the bustle and scramble for control in Africa, and the conflicting claims of France, Portugal, Belgium and England for African territory, such an alliance is at present out of the question. The origin of the evil is unsched by any attempts at suppression so

It also appeared during the debate that one of the great companies whose charter is from the crown, the East African Com-pany, is practically buying and owning, if not selling slaves. It is difficult for this company to find laborers who are not slaves. The practice has accordingly grown up of buying these slaves, put-ting them at work on wages, retaining a portion of their wages until the price pai for them is refunded to the company, and then giving them their liberty. The admission of this fact raised quite a breeze, and led to the practical defeat of the vote of funds for the suppression of the slave trade, part of which funds were to be ex-pended by this very company. The only suggestion of practical value in the debate was in relation to the Porte of Jeddah, which is the chief slave market in the Persian gulf. It was thought that with the aid or connivance of the port that market might be made more difficult of access, and so some slight hindrance be put upon the trade. In the meantime explanations are in order from the East African Com-

AN INCIDENT IN SENATOR BECK'S LIFE, He Came to the Defense of a Little Negro Who Was Ill-Treated.

One of the most illustrative events of his career took place many years ago, and helped to make him powerful with the constituency which sent him first to the lower House. In the country neighborhood in which he lived, a circus company gave an exhibition. One of the features was a trick mule that was warranted to throw anything that tried to ride him. At a certain point in the performance the ringmaster called for volunteers to ride the mule, and offered \$5 to anybody who could stick on. Several came forward, but all were thrown except the last-a ragged, undersized negro boy, who stuck to the mule's back like a leech. It soon became plain that, in spite of the mule's gyrations, the little negro was going to win, when one of the circus men, giving the boy a sly push, sent him rolling off into the sawdust All of the spectators saw it, but not one spoke up for the boy, for a circus in those days harbored a good many hard characters, and nobody cared about raising an issue with them. But Mr. Beck saw the whole thing, and, dashing into the circus ring, he seized the man by the collar, and shaking him up and down, cried, "Give that boy his \$5." For a moment it looked as if a terrible fracas was imminent, but in a little while the audience came to the rescue, and the little negro, trembling and ashy with tright, was hauled up by Mr. Beck to get his \$5. When Mr. Beck afterward became a candidate of Congress, the story of his defense of the helpless boy was told far and wide, and made no inconsiderable figure in electing him. Senator Beck used to chaft his colleagues immensely about presidential bees buzzing in their bonnets, and often said he was the only man in the Senate who wasn't setting up his pins for the presidency. It was a great joke of his, when green newspaper men, who didn't know that Mr. Beek was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, would interview him on politics, to say gravely that he bimself had no presidential aspira tions of any kind, For a time he was the only Sonator of foreign birth, but there have been two or three others in the past decade. The unfortunate Jones of Florida was born in Ireland, and Senator Jones of

# An Extraordinary Case.

Nevada, was born in England.

A committee of the city government of New Haven, Conn., has decided to refuse a legacy of \$130,000 left to it by the will of Philip Marett, who died several years ago. By the terms of the will the interest of this sum was to go to the city, after the death of a daughter, to be used for the benefit of any kind placed upon the spending of the six or eight thousand dollars a year, beyond the vague direction that it should be used